

Questions

You have already met many sentences in Latin which are questions; their form is not unlike that of English questions.

They are usually introduced by an interrogative (question asking) word, such as

cūr? why?, **quōmodo?** how?, **ubi?** where? (adverbs);

quis? who?, **quid?** what? (pronouns); **quantus?** how big? (adjective).

Sometimes the interrogative particles **-ne** (attached to the first word of the sentence) or **nōnne** (used in questions expecting the answer 'yes') are used, e.g.

venīsne ad lūdum? Are you coming to school?

nōnne ad lūdum venīs? Aren't you coming to school? *or* You are coming to school, aren't you?

Exercise 6.4

Translate

- 1 cūr nōn festinās, Quīnte?
- 2 quis Scintillam iuvat?
- 3 quid facis, fili?
- 4 quantus est ager?
- 5 domumne mē dūcis?
- 6 nōnne domum mē dūcis?

Exercise 6.5

The following Latin words occur in connection with Roman education.

What do you think each word means?

- 1 *ēducāre* 2 *schola* 3 *scientia* 4 *litterae* (also spelled *literae*) 5 *historia* 6 *grammatica*

Exercise 6.6

Translate

- 1 amīcī ad lūdum lentē ambulant. sērō adveniunt.
- 2 ubi lūdum intrant, magister irātus est.
- 3 'cūr sērō advenītis?' inquit; 'malī puerī estis.'
- 4 puerī sedent et magistrum audiunt; ille litterās docet.
- 5 tandem puerōs dīmittere cōstituit; puerōs iubet domum currere.
- 6 puellae cum Scintillā ad fontem prōcēdunt.
- 7 Horātia magnam urnam portat et lentē ambulat.
- 8 Scintilla Horātiam festināre iubet. 'cūr lentē ambulās?' inquit; 'dēbēs festināre.'
- 9 ubi ad fontem adveniunt, aquam dūcunt.
- 10 Horātia fessa est; 'nōnne iam domum redīmus?' inquit.

Exercise 6.7

Translate into Latin

- 1 What are you doing, Quintus? Why aren't you helping the farmer?
- 2 I'm working hard; I am tired.